XV.—ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Sir, I move

'*that in accordance with section* 3 (1) (*b*) *of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act*, 1922 (*V of* 1923), *and rule* 3 *of the rules framed thereunder, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President to elect two persons to be the Council's representatives on the Board of Industries constituted under the Act.*' "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" With reference to the motion now passed by the Council in regard to the election of two persons to be the representatives of this Council on the Board of Industries, I have to inform the House that with reference to Regulation II of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 2-30 p.m. to-morrow as the latest time by which nominations of candidates should be sent to the Secretary. If the number of candidates nominated exceeds two, an election will be held between 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. on the 29th instant."

XVI.—ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" I beg to move that with reference to G.O. No. 55 Ry., dated the 10th December 1923, this Council do recommend to the Government to communicate to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company the names of two persons elected by this Council in accordance with the arrangements made in that behalf by the hon. the President to sit on the Advisory Committee of the said railway in the place of Messrs. L. C. Guruswami and C. D. Appavu Chettiyar who have ceased to be Members of the Legislative Council."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the President:—" It now remains for me to lay down the method by which the election is to be held. I would suggest that hon. Members hand in nominations to the Secretary before 2-30 p.m. to-morrow. If the number of candidates nominated exceeds two, an election will be held between 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. on the 29th instant. The election will be by the ordinary method and not according to the method of single transferable vote."

XVII.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1930-31.

GRANT IV—FOREST—RESERVED.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 100 *under Grant IV—Forest—Reserved.*'

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"The object of this token grant is to enable the Government to provide funds for the investigation of the disease known as spike disease in sandalwood. My hon. Friends of this House are aware that sandalwood is one of the important items in the Forest department, which contributes a substantial revenue to the Government. I think that the income arising from sandalwood is roughly Rs. 11 lakhs. Thus the income from sandalwood is an important item of income from the Forest department.

"The disease known as spike disease destroys the sandalwood trees, and investigation about this disease has been going on for some time past and this investigation has been proceeding in three fields. A brief account of the necessity that arose for moving this grant is given in the note that has been circulated to my hon. Friends of this Council. I beg to submit that experiment in connexion with this disease is going on in the Science Institute at Bangalore ; experiments are being conducted in the fields ; in addition, experiments are also going on in the Research Institute at Dehra Dun. Investigations carried so far show conclusively that there is necessity for further experiments. It is found that the disease is due to an insect agency. How far this insect agency can be prevented from communicating the disease from one tree to another and whether it is possible to destroy this contagion altogether, are things that have to be ascertained by conducting further experiments."

"Now, the Coorg Administration has agreed to contribute a portion of this expenditure, and this Government has to contribute a portion. I may also add, what is not stated in the note itself, that the Government of India themselves are contributing half of the total expenditure to be incurred on this experiment and the other half is being contributed both by Coorg and by this Government. Having regard to these circumstances and to the fact that the sandalwood trees are affected now by this spike disease—and I have already submitted that we get a substantial revenue from this source—I hope and trust that my friends, the hon. Members of this Council, will find no difficulty whatever in accepting this token demand." 3-30 p.m.

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAHIB :—"Mr. President, I move

'that the token demand of Rs. 100 under Forest—Reserved be reduced by Re. 1.'

"My object in doing so, Sir, is to discuss the futility of further continuing the research. I base my motion on what has already been put on paper by the Government in their explanatory note. I find that in one breath they say that there is need for further research in this direction, while in the same breath they say that there is conclusive proof that some disease is prevalent; and instead of proceeding to find out the exact methods to prevent it, they now want to continue the research. I may read paragraph 3 of the explanatory note:

'Professor Norris has reported that the investigations so far made have conclusively proved that the disease is due to an infective agency and that evidence is accumulating that the infection may be transmitted by means of an insect vector.'

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"Here, I should contend that the purpose of the research has been achieved and we should now take steps to see how we can prevent the disease. The words used here are 'conclusively proved.' They are quite definite. It is no presumption, it is no vague inference that has been made there. The next sentence goes on to say:

'This evidence is however of a general nature, but in his opinion it is sufficiently weighty to justify an extension of the work on the entomological side.'

"My point is that either these three years' work has been fruitful or it has been fruitless. If it has been fruitless, then it is useless to further continue the research in the same direction. If, on the other hand, the work has borne any fruit, then we should proceed to utilize the result of the work so far done and take steps to combat the disease. I assert, Sir, that there is of late a tendency in our research departments to continue indefinitely all kinds of research, even though we arrive at certain results, or even though,—as in many cases—we do not arrive at any result at all. But here, although admittedly results have been arrived at, instead of proceeding with the work of combating the disease, the Government still want to continue the research. Either it means that the research officer is incompetent—in which case we shall have to turn him out—or there is nothing to do by way of research. This note means nothing, and it is merely put here—for I do not know what to say, as it is not worth being put on paper at all. I want to know definitely where we stand. The two statements I have pointed out in the note are contradictory to each other. If the research is going to yield any fruit at all, let us have it pursued further. If there is to be no result at all, then let us put a stop to this. Therefore, I move this motion to reduce the amount by one rupee."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan seconded the motion.

* Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—"Sir, from the note, we understand that this investigation has been carried on for the last three years and it has cost the Government about Rs. 40,000; yet no tangible result has been arrived at. In fact, they have not been able to find out the cause of the disease. The expert officer himself is very doubtful as to the proper agency which causes this disease. In the note it is further stated that he considers that 'expert entomological advice should at once be obtained as to the best means of developing such a programme.' I do not know whether we have to understand from this that best expert advice was not got in the beginning when the investigation was launched forth. The whole scheme seems to be carried on in a hazy manner, and the Government do not seem to have paid as much importance to the scheme as a businessman would have attached to it. Of late, I have become rather sceptic about undertakings by the Government—the Jam factory at Coonoor and the Russellkonda Saw Mills—and the way in which both of them failed speaks volumes for the way in which the Government carry on such experiments. In this case too, I doubt whether the Government have any business outlook. The future commitment would come to about Rs. 40,000 and already a similar sum had been incurred, without coming

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to any definite results as to the cause of the disease. It is a mere experiment ; and I do not know whether it is intended to find out the cause of the disease or whether it is intended to test the knowledge of the expert officer who has been imported to India from England. The experiment has already taken three years, and even according to the explanatory note, it is not likely to finish in another three years. Very probably, they will again extend the period, and by the time the whole investigation is finished, and the Government come to the conclusion that they are not able to find out the cause of the disease, the disease itself will die or disappear. In fact, it has happened in many cases of experiment that, when the experiment had been carried on for a long period, the necessity for the experiment itself ceased. I would only request the hon. the Law Member to look into the file carefully and satisfy himself whether by carrying on this investigation, any useful purpose will be served. If he is really convinced that some useful purpose will be served, of course, I will be the first person to support his demand ; but I would like to know whether he has really taken pains to read the whole file and come to the conclusion that any useful purpose will be served by carrying on this investigation any further."

* Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar :—" Sir, I expected that in this explanatory note would be contained all the information that the House required. We do not want any statement as to how much has been spent, when the investigation was begun, how it was begun and all that. We want definite information as to the person or persons who are carrying on the investigation, how they are qualified to carry it on, whether they are people who know anything about sandal, or whether they know only as much about it as we do. Hereafter, I think, we may as well lay it down as a rule that this House cannot be expected to vote any grant on matters of a technical nature unless we have definite information as to whether the investigation is carried on by people who are fit to do it and who know something about the business which they are called on to undertake. I wish the hon. the Law Member had given more definite information as to the qualifications, the knowledge and the experience of these experts who are carrying on the investigation into the spike disease. I wish the House insists on such information before voting any grant. In this case, we find nothing in the explanatory note to show who are the persons carrying on the experiment, whether they are Indians or Europeans, whether they know anything about sandal and so on. In the absence of such information, I think the House must be very careful. Secondly, we would also like to know the results of the investigation so far, at what stage it now is, whether the investigation is still in the beginning stage, etc. A mere indefinite statement that they are experimenting from 1927 onwards and that the experiment will be carried on for another three years is certainly not helpful. We have already spent about Rs. 40,000 and we are again asked to commit ourselves to another Rs. 40,000. And for this Rs. 80,000 this House cannot acquit itself creditably before the public if it simply agrees to it, and it will be a mockery, if we do not get more definite information. This way of spending the poor man's money is

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very unfortunate and explanatory notes such as the one in this case will not convince the House. I would therefore earnestly request that before voting for grants on matters of a technical nature, we should call for information as to who the experts are, how they are carrying on the experiment, how they have spent the money, at what stage the experiment now is, etc. In the absence of such information, I am afraid, we cannot accede to this demand."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Sir, my hon. Friends who have spoken on this cut motion have stated that the Government are carrying on only experiments and that no definite result has been achieved. I quite admit that. For, if a definite result had been achieved, there would be no use in carrying on the experiment and if such a definite result had been achieved, there would be no necessity at all for me to stand here before the Legislative Council for this grant. It is because the experiment is still being carried on and no definite result has yet been arrived at with reference to the nature of the agency which causes this disease, that it is necessary to continue the experiment. Mr. Basheer Ahmed stated that there was something inconsistent in the explanatory note which has been distributed to hon. Members. What that note says is this: that the particular gentleman who is engaged in this experiment has arrived at the conclusion that there is a certain insect which propagates this disease; but the further result as to how far it is possible to combat the disease which is propagated by this insect, has not yet been arrived at. My friend Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar wanted to know the persons who are carrying on this experiment and whether they are really experts. I may assure my hon. Friend that the gentlemen who are carrying on this investigation are real experts. In fact there are three agencies which carry on this experiment, as I already submitted to the House at the commencement of my speech. One is the Dehra Dun Institute. 3-45 p.m. That is an institute that has been constructed by the Government at a cost of 2 crores of rupees and it is manned by an Entomological expert who is one of the cleverest men in the world. Another field in which the experiment is being carried on is in our own forests. We have a research officer who is an expert and it is he that is carrying on the experiment. The third field in which this experiment is being carried on is in the Science Institute at Bangalore. They have experts there also, so that the persons who are carrying on these experiments are really experts in their respective spheres of work.

"Then, my hon. Friend Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar said that he would have no objection to vote for this grant, if he is convinced that there is a necessity for continuing the experiment. If I were not convinced of the necessity for the experiment, I would not have come forward with this supplementary demand. I am thoroughly convinced that it is necessary to carry on this experiment. I may tell my hon. Friends that practically all the material comforts of mankind, at present enjoyed, are due to the results of experiments which were being carried on not for two, three, four or five years, but for decades and sometimes

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even for centuries and it is only reasonable that this experiment should be carried on for some years more. With these remarks I press the supplementary demand."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"Sir, I do not think there is any one here in this Council, who is not interested in the advancement of our industries and improvement of the scientific education of our country, but certainly, in these days of financial stringency, I suppose, every one here is likely to spend his last pie with the greatest possible care. We have been called upon to vote a large sum of about Rs. 34,000 for the experiment that has to be continued with regard to the spike disease that is affecting sandalwood in our province. Sir, I believe that science has advanced sufficiently and there must be scientific conclusions with regard to this disease already.

"I do not know whether those experts who are engaged in this investigation have taken account of the conclusions that have been already arrived at in regard to this matter. If there are no conclusions, and in the absence of conclusions, the experiment has been started and continued for such a long time as three years and even then, no definite conclusion has been arrived at, and with a view still to find out what the cause of this disease is and how to meet this epidemic, we are asked to spend about Rs. 34,000. In these days when such a large sum is expected to be voted by us, I thought that we should have been furnished with a little more information. Now, we are asked to vote because some expert gentleman who has already been employed in some service is going on with this experiment. I am sure he must be getting a salary and we do not know how much of this amount is given to that gentleman and how much is spent in other ways. I thought that Government would take us into their confidence and give us some more details in regard to the ways and means in which this money is going to be spent. We are of course given a copy of explanatory note which does not help us very much and yet we are expected to pass this grant.

"Further, I do not see why this grant should have come in as a supplementary grant. I wish it had waited for the next budget. The urgency for this has not also been stated. First of all, I do not know the propriety of including this item in the supplementary demands and this seems to me to be questionable also. In view of all this, if the hon. the Law Member would give us more information and take us into his confidence to see that every pie that is spent is well spent and spent in the interests of the industries of this province, we certainly would have no objection to vote for this grant."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar:—"Sir, I have absolutely no doubt that in a matter like this, we ought to do our best to improve our finances. This is not a matter in which we are undertaking investigation in a sort of haphazard manner, but our income, I understand, has been affected by this particular disease. The hon. the Law Member just now told us that the income from this particular item

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is Rs. 11 lakhs. If this disease spreads, we will stand to lose. Therefore, it is necessary, even from the business standpoint to do our best at once to see that this disease is eradicated. And Rs. 40,000 is not after all a big amount, and in a big affair like this, it does not seem to me to be very much, especially seeing that the investigation has to be carried on both in the laboratory as well as in the field. But, I should like to have information about two matters. One is: the province of Mysore is interested in this particular matter of the spike disease quite as much as ourselves, if not more. A large portion of the revenue of Mysore is derived from sandalwood and our sandalwood forests are quite close to the forests in Mysore. So, I should like to know, what is it that the Mysore Government is doing in regard to this matter and whether any attempt has been made by this Government to carry on research with reference to the spike disease in co-operation with the Mysore Government. Probably that will help both the Mysore Government as well as our Government.

"Secondly, in matters like this where big big things have to be done, I thought the new Agricultural Research Council constituted in Delhi, was going to do some work or take control of this and find out what is being done locally and in Dehra Dun and other places in regard to this matter. I do not know whether our Government is in communication with the Agricultural Council and whether that Council is really interested in this investigation. If it has not been done already, I would suggest the necessity or the desirability of our keeping ourselves in communication with the Agricultural Council and finding the resources not only of ourselves but also from the all-Indian agency in this matter. These are the two matters in which I would like that Government should move not only to reduce our expenditure as much as possible, but also to attain results as quickly as possible. I do not, for one moment, find fault with the hon. the Law Member or the officers who are conducting the investigation, that they have not been able to find definite results in these three years. These are matters in which some patience is necessary as results do not come as we desire. Therefore, while I do not find fault with them for not getting results immediately, I would suggest that more intensive investigation may be undertaken both in co-operation with the Mysore Government and in co-operation with the Agricultural Research Council, so that the best results may be obtained as quickly as possible."

* Mr. M. S. Sreshta:—"Mr. President, I feel in somewhat the same position as one of the hon. Members who have just spoken and that is that we have not got sufficient information on this point. The note that has been furnished to us is not sufficiently clear. It is possible that the amount spent so far has been well spent and probably the amount asked for is really required. But, I think, before the House can commit itself to such a large amount of expenditure, the information given must be exact. I think in a case like this where large sums of money are spent on experiments, it is necessary that we should be posted with the fullest and most detailed information. This is a matter

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of principle. Again, I do not know whether the demand is so urgent that we should be asked to vote on this motion to-day. I would ask, whether it will not be possible at the next meeting of the Council to give us more information on the point, so that we may be better able to decide whether such a large sum of money should really be spent. We are now in a condition of financial stringency and it is therefore necessary that every pie of ours is well-spent. I have no doubt that the many demands that have been made by several members of the Council will be met by the reply that the finances of the province will not be, or are not sufficient to meet those demands. I therefore think that it is absolutely necessary that as soon as possible the fullest possible information should be given as regards the utility of the experiments so far carried out and as to how the money which is now required will be spent in the next three years."

* Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar :—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not think there will be any use in this motion being adjourned. I think we cannot but agree to the grant being made, because the experiment once begun must not be stopped; as otherwise, the money already spent will be ill-spent. All I would suggest is, as has been suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, and as one coming from a district where there is the Sandur State which produces a large amount of sandalwood, the hon. the Law Member would correspond with that State and with the Mysore Government and also with the Nizam's Government, as I know that in the Raichur forests there are many sandalwood trees, to find out whether in consultation and co-ordination with those Governments, we cannot get something out of those Governments so that the amount of this grant may be reduced later on in the course of this investigation."

* The hon. the President :—" I now put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is:

'*To reduce the token demand of Rs.* 100 *under Forest—Reserved by Re.* 1'."

The motion was lost.

* The hon. the President :—"I now put the main motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

'*That Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 100 *under Grant IV—Forest—Reserved*'."

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

Grant VI.—Irrigation—Reserved.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that Government be granted under Grant VI.—Irrigation—Reserved, a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100. This token demand provides for the construction of a stop wall at the head of the leading channel to the Gangaikondan tank in the Tinnevelly district. This tank 4 p.m.

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is fed by the Chittar river. There is an anicut across the river and water is taken from it by a leading channel some 600 yards long to the sluice at the head of the channel itself. This leading channel takes off on the right bank of the river. Since 1923 the embankment between the leading channel and the river has given trouble. It has breached on three occasions, the last occasion being in 1928. To remedy this state of affairs permanently it has been decided to undertake two measures. One is to provide a sort of kalingula in the middle of the embankment 200 feet long and the other is to provide a stop wall with a sluice in it at the end of the leading channel itself close to the anicut. The first work referred to is under execution and may have been completed by this time. The grant with which we are dealing is for the second work, that of providing a stop bank at the head of the leading channel. The work is a new one and not merely a repair work, and so it required considerable investigation on the part of our engineers to make sure that the correct thing is done. I beg to move that this grant be made."

* Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move to reduce the token demand of Rs. 100 under Irrigation—Reserved by Re. 1 to condemn the delay in the approval of the estimate by the Engineer when the last damage was in 1928. Sir, from the explanatory note it appears that the embankment was damaged successively in 1923, 1925 and 1928. And the present supplementary demand is placed before us in 1931. I do not know why, when the embankment was damaged on the three occasions, and if the matter was so urgent as is said by the Chief Engineer, why the matter was delayed so long. It is a stock argument with them that all works should be finished before the advent of the next monsoon. May I know why the grant was not asked for in 1929 or early in 1930? Sir, we have passed the monsoon of 1929, we have passed the monsoon of 1930 and we are now getting to the monsoon of 1931. I want to know who is responsible for this inordinate delay. Is it not necessary that the Chief Engineer, with whom lies the ultimate charge of the public tanks and the protection of irrigation and sources of water-supply, should be more alert in these matters? It is with that object that I move this reduction of Re. 1."

* Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar :—" Mr. President, Sir, it is given out that the bank breached on various occasions and that the damages done were considerable from time to time. If so, when did this idea of putting up a stop wall strike the authorities? When did they make this discovery of stop wall? Why was this proposal not made earlier? When did they find out this expedient was urgent? Again in the note itself it is said that the work is very urgent and should be carried out before the commencement of the next monsoon. If the work was really of such an urgent nature, surely the authorities should have approached the Government for the speedy sanction of the grant concerned. I do not know why after such a long delay Government come in for a supplementary demand. I want to know who the

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local authorities are, and whether the delay was due to the negligence of the local authorities concerned and whether quite recently any other extraneous factor (laughter) came into the scheme to accelerate the work."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—"Mr. President, Sir, the embankment was breached in 1923; the breach was closed in 1925; another portion of the embankment was breached and that breach was closed. Subsequent floods damaged another portion of the embankment. When the Superintending Engineer inspected the leading channel in March 1929, that is, after the floods of the winter of 1928-29, he made two proposals. One was to put up a kalingula at the place of the original breach in 1923; that work was sanctioned for execution in August 1929 and was executed as far as possible during that season. It was not possible to complete the whole work before the floods came down, and a portion of the work done was damaged by the floods again. That has since been repaired. That showed that that work was not sufficient and therefore it was thought necessary to proceed with the other work proposed by the Superintending Engineer, i.e., to control the water at the very end of the leading channel close to the anicut; and it was decided to proceed with the stop-wall and sluice. The estimates were prepared and the Chief Engineer gave his administrative sanction in October 1929. Then ensued some correspondence between the Chief Engineer and the local officers on the technical points. This continued till May 1930 when the Chief Engineer accorded his technical sanction to the proposals. In August the estimates were submitted to Government with a request for permission to proceed with the work, and I have now come before you for the necessary grant so that the work may be proceeded with before the floods. I am sure the officers have done their best to meet the situation without incurring any unnecessary expenditure of Government money. In a matter like this they have to be cautious. They have already proceeded with one work; and now as that is found to be inadequate they propose to proceed with the second."

The cut motion of Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

Grant XIII.—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency, I beg to move that Government be granted under Grant XIII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred, a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 to give effect to the resolution of this House passed on the 24th January 1930. This House in its resolution recommended that a committee be constituted immediately to enquire and report as to the best way of giving relief to the destitute orphan boys and girls and

to destitute persons of all ages who are unable to earn their living owing to any physical or mental defect or old age. Government have accepted this resolution and they propose to constitute this committee. The Government estimate the expenditure to be Rs. 5,000. Hence I moved for a demand for supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" Mr. President, I beg to move that the token demand under Grant XIII for Rs. 100 be reduced by Re. 1. My object is to elicit further information about the committee and its work. Sir, the explanatory note in connexion with this supplementary demand is very brief. I should like to know how the committee is going to be constituted; whether social workers, persons who have made a study of poor relief, old age pensions and such subjects, those who have experience of work in poor houses, asylums and orphanages will be put on the committee. The note says that the cost of the committee is estimated at Rs. 5,000. I want to know how this figure has been arrived at? What will be the method of their work; whether they will go from place to place visiting orphanages and poor houses or whether they will sit in Madras and take evidence? Further what will be the terms of reference that will be made to this committee? The scope of the resolution passed by this Council which Government say they have accepted is very wide. The committee is asked to consider the ways and means of giving relief not only to destitute orphans but to destitute persons of all ages who are unable to earn a living on account of disease, old age or any physical or mental defects. If the committee were to take a census of such persons in this province, I am afraid their number would be found to be so large that the problem of giving relief to them would be found to be well nigh impracticable if not impossible. I am agreeably surprised that at a time of financial stringency like the present one, Government should come forward to appoint a committee to report on the question of giving relief to destitute persons of all ages. I do not know how Government propose to find funds for this work, if they mean to give effect to the recommendations of this committee and not allow their report to be shelved as they have shelved the reports of several committees in the past. I wish to know whether they propose to restrict the scope of this resolution or whether they wish to leave it as it is, and accept the huge financial commitments in which it would involve them. This House would like to be enlightened on these matters."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Sir, my object in seconding this amendment is just to point out how slowly Government have moved in the matter of setting up a committee to inquire into the matter of finding out ways and means of giving relief to the orphan boys and girls. Sir, the resolution is stated to have been passed on 24th January 1930. It is nearly a year since that date and this demand has been made only now. Then again the number proposed by Government in their explanatory note is six. I wish to know if it is only six. That is an even number. I would like to have the committee consist of an odd number.

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"Then again, with regard to the terms of reference, I want to know what exactly would be the answer of the Government in reference to what my predecessor has stated. I do not want that the matter should be on any account postponed. Already Government have committed a long delay. I wish that this should go through at an early date and then we should know whether the thing will end in anything that will be satisfactory." 4-15 p.m.

* Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have to mention only two facts, one as to whether the committee will be composed of tried social workers, both men and women. I do not wish that the committee should be composed of members of a particular party but by men and women who have considerable experience in social work. Secondly, I want to know what steps the hon. the Chief Minister proposes to take on the report of the committee, whether he is simply going to form a committee and then after the report of the committee had been received keep luke-warm over the affair or entirely drop it, like hot potatoes, to use an old phrase. If he really wants to come to grip with the subject, he may know that this would involve a pretty large amount of money and I should enquire of him whether he is prepared to shoulder the responsibility and see that the report of the committee is taken up as early as possible and that poor houses or work houses as obtain in the West are established in this Presidency."

* Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to associate myself with the note of warning that has been sounded by the hon. Member for South Kanara and the hon. Member for North Arcot, namely that the Government should be careful in the constitution of the committee. The committee may be composed of veterans, who have unstintingly worked in the field of social service, and have been working in the direction for which the committee is proposed to be constituted. I should particularly appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister that the constitution of the committee, should not be made a means of rewarding party loyalty."

Mr. G. Simhachalam Pantulu:—"Mr. President, Sir, I understand from the note attached to the demand that the committee is for the purpose of finding ways and means of helping the destitute and the aged. After all, who is to collect the information? A committee may be formed to find ways and means. What is the criterion for the destitute? What are the numbers that are to be engaged in the collection of information? What is the extra expenditure that is required for the purpose? Unless all these information have been furnished, I cannot but think that the House will find it hard to think of this scheme or to sanction any amount for it."

* Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not concerned with the composition of the committee nor with the classification of the destitutes. I am surprised to see that at such a time as this, the hon. the Minister has come forward with

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proposals which are almost impossible to carry out. First of all as pointed out by my hon. friend, it will be impossible to give relief to such a large number of people as may amount to millions. I say it is almost impossible to find money for these proposals even at better times and much less during this time of financial stringency and economic depression. It is really surprising; and I think this proposal is brought forward by the Minister only with the object of satisfying his party men or important persons like those who have moved the resolution in the last Council with the object of enlisting their support. I will challenge the hon. Minister that he will not be able to carry out the object of this motion even if this sum of Rs. 5,000 is sanctioned; but this sum will not be sufficient for the committee. The committee's recommendations, findings, or proposals cannot be put into force; and if he is able to do it, none will be more glad than I."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is rather surprising that some of the members who are responsible for getting this resolution passed during the last Council have turned round and denounced the objects of the resolution as hopeless of accomplishment. I am merely giving effect to the resolution of the Council.

"I will try as far as possible to meet the arguments advanced against this motion. I realize, as my hon. friends from South Kanara or Malabar do, that it may not be possible to give effect to the recommendations of the committee in its entirety.

"Regarding the financial stringency which has been put forward against this motion, I may say that is neither fair to the House nor to me. My friend Mr. Schamnad knows that the Finance Committee has agreed to this and I am surprised that he should have turned round and questioned the propriety of bringing forward these proposals. I take exception to the allegation that the formation of a committee is just to find places for my party men and can only say that it is not fair.

"Some hon. Members referrd to the delay in bringing up this subject. Since the resolution was passed by the last Council, the question had to be considered by the Government and after that the Finance Committee had to sanction the proposal. The Finance Committee met in the middle of December and thus it will be seen that the earliest possible meeting at which this could have been brought is the January session which I have done. I therefore plead that there is absolutely no delay.

"The question of the adequacy of the grant has been raised. Of course we expect that it may be possible that the committee may function within that amount. The committee when constituted may have to go round for the purposes of inquiry. As for the terms of reference, they will be as stated in the resolution of the Council.

"As to the constitution of the committee, I can only say this, that my hon. friend Dr. Subbarayan has already expressed his opinion

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about six being the number. This will also include persons who have taken a deep interest in social work and experts. Of course, I can assure hon. Members that the committee would not be constituted either to please my party men or to placate important persons of other parties as my friend from South Kanara would have it.

"I have nothing more to say than that I am only giving effect to the resolution of the last Council and if the House desires that this is unnecessary or wants to go back upon its last resolution, I have no objection and would trust that the House will have a dispassionate view of the matter before voting upon it."

The cut motion was put and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

'*That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 100 *under Grant XIII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred.*'

The demand was carried and the grant made.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I move:—

'*That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 25,000 *under Grant XIII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred.*'

"In making the motion, I would remind hon. Members that last time I moved in this House certain amendments to the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts wherein it was expressed that steps should be taken as early as possible to see that election to the new councils were held and the councils and local bodies were constituted within the period allowed by the Act. The Government have come to the conclusion that a special office should be constituted working under the Inspector of Local Bodies who will be in charge of the elections and the preparations of the electoral rolls as quickly as possible. The total estimated cost is Rs. 2½ lakhs and Government have in the first instance to advance money to recover the same from local bodies on whose behalf the expenditure is incurred. I therefore move that this sum be sanctioned to get us through this year."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move the motion standing in my name:—

'*To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 25,000 *under General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred, by Rs.* 100.

This is to express that in making rules for the elections proper safeguards are made to earmark adequate seats in municipal councils and district boards for Adi-Dravidas on population basis.'

"Sir, in the Local Boards Act as well as in the District Municipalities Act of 1920, there were certain safeguards made for the return of the depressed classes to the various local boards and municipal councils. Under the Acts as amended there is no certainty that they

would be able to get into the district boards or municipal councils. The Act of 1920 contains a provision that the unrepresented minorities are to be represented by nominations. The new Act gives only a chance and not compulsory reservation of seats for the depressed classes. As the Government are making proposals for the composition of the new Councils, I hope that the Government will see that reservation of seats on population basis is given to the depressed classes. Sir, according to the Report of the Statutory Commission, the total number of the depressed classes in this Presidency comes to 15 per cent of the total population of the Presidency. A casual observation of the composition of the various local bodies and municipal councils shows that the depressed classes get only one or two seats and not according to the population."

4-30 p.m. * Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" I beg to rise to a point of order. The scope of the grant is to make provision for the preparation of electoral rolls and not rules. My hon. Friend suggests that provision should be made in the matter of making rules. He wants to go into the very root of the matter in regard to the reservation of seats. I wonder how the Chief Minister could be quiet without raising a point of order. I beg your ruling on this point."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" I allowed him because rules are also being framed at the same time."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" On the same point of order, may I know whether deputy collectors are also going to deal with the framing of the rules or it is merely the local Government that will do it? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The hon. Minister has definitely stated that this is one of the points for consideration. I do not think it is necessary to rule it out of order. The hon. Member may proceed."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" Thank you, Mr. President. During the closing scene when the Local Boards Bill was taken up for third reading in this House my hon. Friend Dr. Subbarayan said that proper rules would be made for the representation of the depressed classes in all these bodies. As these rules are being made now, I think it is essential that proper safeguards should be made for our representation in these boards."

Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—" I second it."

* Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—" கனம் தலைவரவர்களே! கனம் ராவ் சாஹேப் V. I. முனிசாமி பிள்ளையவர்கள் சொல்லியதை யான் ஆமோதிக்கிறேன். இந்தியாவின் மொத்த ஜனசங்கியையில் ஆதிதிராவிட வகுப்பினர் 5-ல் ஒரு பங்கினராயினும் யானிருக்கும் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள மொத்த ஜனசங்கியையில் எங்கள் வகுப்பினர் நாலில் ஒரு பங்கிற்கு அதிகமாயிருக்கிறார்கள். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள மொத்த ஜனசங்கியை 2,320,085. இதில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் 600,448. ஆகவே நாலிலொரு பங்கிற்கு அதிகமாகவே இருக்கிறார்கள். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா போர்டில் மொத்த மெம்பர்கள் தற்போதுள்ளவர்கள் 40, ஜனசங்கியையின்படி பார்த்தால் அதில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்

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களுக்கு பத்து ஸ்தானங்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். தற்போது அங்கு ஒரே அங்கத்தினர் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர் இருப்பதால் தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பார் பிரசினை களைப் பாதுகாக்க முடியவில்லை. அங்கு ஜனத்தொகைக்கு ஏற்றவாறு மெம்பர்களிருந்தால் பாதுகாத்துக்கொள்ள முடியும். ஆனால் சமீபத்தில் ஆக்டைத் திருத்தியபோது மைனாரட்டி வகுப்பினர்க்கென நாலிலொரு பாகத்திற்கு அதிகப்படாமல் ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கலாமென்று திருத்தியுள்ளார்கள். அது சரியல்லவாயினும் ஒவ்வொரு போர்டிலும் நாலிலொரு பங்கிற்குக் குறையாமல் ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்கிவைக்கவேண் டும். அவ்வாறு ஒதுககியவற்றை சிறுபான்மை வகுப்பினர்களின் ஜனத் தொகைக் கேற்றவாறு பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஜனத்தொகையைக் கருதாமல் மிகச் சிறு தொகையினர்சகும் பெருந் தொகையினர்க்கும் ஒரு விதமாகக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. ஒதுககும் ஸ்தானங்களை அந்தந்த ஜனத் தொகைககேறறவாறு கொடுக்கும்படி கனம் முதன் மந்திரியார் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். எனவே எல்லா லோக்கல் போர்டுகளிலும் நாலி லொரு பங்கு ஒதுக்கவும் அவற்றை சிறுபான்மை வகுப்பினர் ஜனத் தொகைக்கேற்றவாறு பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கவும் அரசாங்கத்தார் உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்க வேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* Mr. M. Devadasan :—"In supporting this motion after the speeches of Mr. Muniswami Pillai and Mr. Sahajanandam, I feel I should speak a few words. The administration of the local boards and municipalities as they are constituted at present is not satisfactory from the point of view of the depressed classes. In almost all the local bodies, municipal as well as local, there is only one member and the member who is sitting there is considered to be a negligible quantity. He cannot do anything when there is conflict of interest between the depressed classes and the other classes and as such the interests of the depressed classes suffer at the hands of the other class people. So there should be sufficient safeguards in the matter of representation not to speak of other safeguards. In these circumstances, I would point out to the Chief Minister that when the electoral rolls are prepared sufficient safeguards should be made for their adequate representation on the basis of population."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—"If I rise to speak on this subject, it is with a view to ascertain from the hon. the Chief Minister in regard to an apprehension which is present in the minds of some of the members of this House, viz., whether the Government in asking this grant will be in a position to get the electoral rolls prepared in time for evolving the local bodies and whether they are entertaining any idea of asking for an extension of one year to the existing local bodies. This is an apprehension entertained not only by the members of this House but also by those who are interested in the working of the local bodies outside. That is one thing. The other thing I wish to suggest is this. The preparation of the electoral roll is one of the most important requisites for the adequate and proper working of local self-governing bodies. It is always possible for people entrusted to carry on this work to be interested in the working and to favour one side or the other. The preponderance of one community or the other inhabiting the locality should be fixed and special instructions should be issued to those officers

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who are engaged that specially such communities as are shy as regards this question owing to their educationally being backward are properly included in the preparation of the electoral rolls. These are the two things which I wish to place before the hon. the Chief Minister to satisfy this House whether the money he wants by this motion will certainly be utilized in this manner and these two things which I have laid before the House will be considered by the Chief Minister."

* Khan Bahadur T. M. MOIDU SAHIB:—" It is a common experience in my district that communities which are educationally backward are neglected. It is better in this respect if Government issue a warning to those officers who are appointed for the preparation of the electoral rolls that if they did not include eligible people they will be punished. Unless and until such a measure is taken, I am sure my community in Malabar will not be adequately represented."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" The amended Act provides for the preparation of electoral rolls by an agency which could not be expected to manipulate things for this purpose. The object is to have an outside agency. The proposal is to give the Inspector of Local Bodies the assistance of four deputy collectors, and a few tahsildars and revenue inspectors. I am sure, Sir, that when these things are done they will be prepared to receive any representation from all communities as to their legitimate claims and they will see that the rolls are prepared in a manner that will be satisfactory to them so far as the law allows. With regard to the claim made that a provision should be made for the representation of the depressed classes, I may say that the Act itself provides that for one-fourth of the number reservation can be made and I am sure when making the reservation the population of the depressed classes will also be taken into consideration and as many places will be given to them as possible. I do not think that as in the past they will be given only one seat. They need have no fear that other communities will enjoy the benefits reserved for them. Well, Sir, there is a provision that the same community may contest the general seats also. An apprehension was expressed whether the rolls will be prepared in time to conduct elections. I am as much anxious as anybody in the House not to have the need to come to the House to have the time extended. I assure the House that I shall try my best to see that the elections are held within the time allotted."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" I was surprised to hear Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan speaking on this motion. Because the electoral rolls have nothing to do with the reservation of seats for particular communities. Electoral rolls are prepared on the basis of taxation."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir, what I said was that even under the rules those eligible to come in the list of electoral rolls should not be omitted because of their backwardness in education."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" I apologize to him for having misunderstood him. But from the speeches made by

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other hon. Members I understood them to say that. It is not possible to prepare the electoral rolls on the basis of the population because the list is prepared from amongst those who are tax-payers. As such there is no need for the motion that has been proposed.''

* Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidu Sahib :—''A word of explanation, Sir. If the population of Malabar is taken into consideration, the Mappillas are more than one-third. But in the electoral rolls they are not properly put. What we want is that all that are qualified should be there. Some measures should be found out to include all tax-payers who are eligible.''

* Mr. G. Simhachalam Pantulu :—'' A lot of expenditure will have to be incurred on this account in these days of financial stringency. The Government could have continued to prepare the electoral rolls as usual and thus saved us all from the trouble. Now the Government have pleaded inability to undertake this branch of work, it has become inevitable to ask for the grant. As it is at the same time absolutely indispensable to push through the business, I request the hon. Chief Minister to minimize this expenditure and see that local bodies are not put to more expenses than before in view of the financial stringency. He will kindly see that the amounts are not exceeded. We are already paying a particular sum for the purpose. Now, also he will be pleased to see that more moneys are not extracted from the local bodies.'' 4-45 p.m.

*Mr. P. C Muthu Chettiyar :—'' எலக்டோரல் ரோல் தயாரிப்பதற்கு இரண்டு லக்ஷம் ஏற்படுத்திருப்பதை ஆக்ஷேபிக்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால், இதுவரை தயாரித்துவந்தபடியே ரிவினியு டிபார்ட்மெண்டாரால் தான் தயாரிக்கவேணும். அந்த வேலைகளைப் பார்ப்பதற்காக ஒவ்வொரு இடங்களிலும் கிளார்க் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவசியமானால் ஒன்று இரண்டு கிளார்க்குகள் நியமிக்கலாம். லோகல் போர்டாரையும் விரும்பலாம்.

''பொதுவாக இந்த விஷயமிருக்க ரொம்ப துல்லிதமாக பார்க்க் வேண்டிய அவ்வளவு பெரிய காரியமல்ல. இதுவரை யாரால் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டுவந்ததோ அவர்கள் அனுகூலத்திலும் முந்திய காபிகளை வைகதும் தயாரிக்கப்படவேண்டியவைகள். இதற்காக பெரிய அதிகாரிகள் எழுத்து எழுத்தாக பார்ப்பதில்லை. ராமசாமிக்கு ராமனுதசுவாமி என்றும், சுப்பய்யா தேவனுக்கு சுப்ப தேவனென்றும் அச்சாகலாம் விட்டும் போகலாம். இவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் சட்டத்தில் ரெமிடிகளிருக்கிறது. விருப்பமுள்ளவர்கள் கௌரவத்துக்கு வரக்கூடும். அல்லாமல் எலக்ஷனில் ஏற்படும் அளவற்ற ஒழுங்கீனங்களும் தவறுதல்களும் கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு தெரியாததல்ல. அப்படியிருந்தும் அது சம்மந்தமாய்வரும் கேசுகளில் கொஞ்சம்கூட பயனடைந்ததில்லை என்று எண்ணலாம். அதாவது ஒரு பாடிக்கு யார் வந்தால் என்ன? ஒரு பிரயாசை யெடுத்து அந்தந்த இடத்திலுள்ள தலைவர்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுத்ததாக சொல்லிவிட்டால் பெரும்பாலும் ஒற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட உலக இயற்கையில், யார்யார் வந்தால் நல்லதென்ற கொள்கையல்லவே. இம்மாதிரி முக்கியமில்லாத விஷயம், ரிவினியுவுக்கு ரொம்ப வேலையிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லப்ப

[Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar] [27th January 1931

டாது. இந்த சுவல்ப டயத்தினால் அவர்களது ரிவினியு வேலை ஒருபோதும் நஷ்டமடையாது. ஒவ்வொரு லோகல் பாடிகளும் இதில் உழைக்கக் கடமையாயிருப்பார்கள்.

"இதுவரை நடந்ததில் உலகம் பிரண்டுபோகவில்லை. இது விஷயத்தில் 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் விரையம் செய்வதை ஆனரபில் மினிஸ்டர் தடுக்காவிடில் இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகையின் பொருப்பை அறியவில்லைபோலிருக்கிறது. இருபது ஆயிரமாக தோன்றியிருக்கலாம். இந்த ஹவுசில் ஓர் தாராளத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆனரபில் மினிஸ்டர்கள் வெல்கமார்ச்சு போட்டிருக்கும் வழியைத்தான் பார்த்திருக்க வேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி பெருந் துகையை தண்ணீர் சப்ளை விஷயம மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது. முக்கியமாக திருப்பறன்குன்றத்தில் 10 வருஷமாக சானிடரி பப்ளிக் சம்மந்தமாக ப்ராவின்ஸ் தலைவர்களாலும் ஜில்லா தலைவர்களாலும் செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியம என்று வாக்களித்த விஷயம் கவனிக்கமுடியவில்லை. 4, 5, நதிகள் வரும் சமீபத்திலுள்ள கம்பம், கூடலூர் என்ன, அன்னியில் ஜில்லாவாக முன் இருந்த திண்டுகல் டிவிஷன் என்ன, இவைகளெல்லாம் பாக்கியிருக்கின்றன. பண வரவு சிலவு கஷ்டத்தினால் மலாக்கா முதலிய நாடுகள் படும் துயரம் கேட்கத்தக்கதில்லை. நம் மாகாணம் சம்பள உயர்விலும், புதிய நியமனத்துக்கு உபாயத்திலும் வழிதேடுவதாயிருக்கிறது.

"ஆகையால் தயவுசெய்து எலக்டொரல் ரோல் தயாரிப்பதற்கு 2 லக்ஷம் விரும்புவதை ஸாங்க்ஷன் செய்யாதிருக்க விரும்புகிறேன்."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, pressing his motion?"

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"On the assurance given by the hon. the Chief Minister, I do not press it."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

'That Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 under Grant XIII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred.'"

The demand was carried and the grant made.

GRANT XVI—POLICE—RESERVED.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move:—

'That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,16,595 under Grant XVI—Police—Reserved.'

"This provides for (a) increase in the expenditure of the Police Department due mainly to the measures taken to combat the civil disobedience movement, Rs. 6,06,565 and (b) cost of money allowance to recipients of King's Police Medal, Rs. 10,030.

"As regards the details of the demand that I am moving before the House, you will find them in the explanatory note already circulated

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to the hon. Members. The reason why we want Rs. 12,800 for rewards is given on page 6 of the note. It is estimated that Rs. 17,800 under 'Rewards' and Rs. 1,83,100 under 'Supplies and Services—Miscellaneous' will be required during 1930-31 as against the original budget allotment. The excesses are to meet expenditure incurred by the Commissioner of Police in connexion with the civil disobedience movement (Rs. 1,23,300), and on the replacement of old and decrepit horses belonging to the City Police (Rs. 10,000). The reason why we want additional sums for the District Police is given in the succeeding paragraphs. Again, the other items are Rs. 21,000 under District Executive Force—Supplies and Services—Clothing and equipment, Rs. 2,50,700 under District Police—Supplies and Services—Miscellaneous, and Rs. 18,425 for equipment for Central Crime and District Intelligence Branches. Next, we come to the Presidency General Reserve for which Rs. 17,100 is required.

" As has been stated here, the expenditure was first certified by His Excellency the Governor, and I come before the House to sanction the extra expenditure for the remaining two months of the year. A statement showing the original and modified appropriations and the anticipated expenditure under the respective units of appropriation for which a supplementary grant is required is also given in the note.

" Then, as regards the additional allotment of Rs. 10,030 to meet the cost of money allowance to recipients of King's Police Medal, the facts are stated in the note. The allowance is granted only to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police. With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided that recipients of the King's Police Medal or a Bar to it, should, when the decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry, be entitled to monetary allowances. The Government of India have further decided that officers including those on pension who were awarded the Medal or the Bar for acts of gallantry on or before the 1st January 1930 should be paid the allowance with effect from that date. There are at present 53 persons who are entitled to the allowance. The extra cost during 1930–31 on this account is estimated at Rs. 10,300. I, therefore, move that the grant be made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning."

XVIII.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

[a] 1. *Proceedings of the first meeting of the Finance Committee held on* 15*th December* 1930.

[b] 2. *G.O. No.* 1965, *Development, dated* 25*th October* 1930, *passing orders on the audit report for* 1929–30 *regarding the Russellkonda Saw Mills.*

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[a] Printed separately.

[b] Printed as Appendix X at pages 290–308 infra.